



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 11, 1927

ONE EVIL LABOR HAS NOT DESTROYED  
CHILD LABOR DAY  
SETS ITSELF ABOVE LAW  
AFTER COMPANY "UNION," WHAT?  
PROTEST AGAINST INJUSTICE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.  
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bill Posters—B. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Bookmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.  
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.  
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers, Labor Temple.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.  
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave.  
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.  
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.  
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 6354 Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.  
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.  
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.  
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.  
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.  
Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.  
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell 214 Steiner St.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 431 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers & Stereodores—92 Stuart.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.  
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.  
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Store Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.  
Store Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.  
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.  
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.  
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Glambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.  
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 P. M., Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1927

No. 41

## One Evil Labor Has Not Destroyed

(From the Trade Union News, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Examination of the records of the industrial history of this country for nearly half a century—since 1881, to be exact—will show that the American Federation of Labor, which was organized in that year, has been remarkably successful in its aims and aspirations. Its achievements have been great and its accomplishments have been wonderful. It has proved to be the greatest, most powerful and most successful labor organization in the industrial history of the world. But there is one evil that this mighty federation has attacked incessantly for many years without having succeeded in either eradicating or reducing it. In fact, this particular monster seems to grow fat and strong on opposition. It resembles those ancient mythological beasts and reptiles that thrived on fire and steel and which seemed to be invulnerable to all human endeavors to destroy them. Such, it appears to us, is the injunction evil, which the American Federation of Labor and all its affiliated unions have been fighting unsuccessfully for nearly half a century. Unlike other evils that organized labor has fought, which have been either entirely eliminated or reduced, the injunction evil is bigger and stronger today than ever. Indeed, so gigantic has this evil become that the very existence of trade unionism in this country is now menaced by it.

If, therefore, the trade unions now existing in this country desire to continue to exist, this monstrous evil must soon be crushed—not simply weakened, curtailed or reduced. Federal and state legislation must be enacted that will prevent forever all reactionary judges from issuing their arbitrary edicts. The law, not injunctions, must again be made supreme in this land. Courts must be made to realize that their functions are judicial, not legislative, and that they, too, are amenable to the law. Plutocratic jurists must not be permitted to issue mandates not authorized by law and which are inimical to the interests of organized labor. These are strong words, but they are not any stronger than the words used by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his recent address before the Industrial Round Table Department of the National Civic Federation at the Bankers' Club in New York City. The subject of Mr. Green's speech was "The Restrictive and Destructive Effect of Injunctions Upon Labor," and it was in this address that he declared:

"I assert with emphasis, sincerity and vigor that labor organizations cannot conform to or comply with many of the injunctions which have been issued and at the same time live and function. In such a dilemma what can labor organizations do? To obey these injunctions means annihilation, death and destruction. To violate them means persecution and punishment."

Emanating from the lips of a labor orator, this statement by President Green may be considered too strong by persons not acquainted with Mr. Green nor familiar with the injunction evil. Such persons, probably, will be better satisfied with such an authority as the Hon. George Wharton Pepper, former United States Senator from Pennsylvania, who, at a joint meeting of the Pennsylvania Bar Association and the American Bar Association, delivered an address on "Court Injunctions and Labor Controversies," in the course of which he declared:

"The study of these orders discloses an evolution mildly comparable with the growth of the corporate mortgage. The injunction orders have become more and more comprehensive and far-reaching in their provisions until they culminated in the shopmen's injunction order already referred to. Every thoughtful lawyer who has not already done so should read that order and meditate upon its significance. In so doing he should have in mind that during the shopmen's strike in 1922 nearly every one of the 261 'Class 1,' railroads and a number of short-line railroads applied for injunctions in the various Federal courts. No applications were denied. In all nearly three hundred were issued."

Just before Congress adjourned in March Senator Shipstead of Minnesota introduced an anti-injunction bill, which, owing to the lack of time, was not acted upon by the members, but which will be reintroduced at the next session. In so far as Federal courts are concerned, this measure, if passed, will strip them of all power to issue injunctions in labor disputes. The bill reads as follows:

"Equity courts shall have jurisdiction to protect property when there is no remedy at law, and for the purpose of determining such jurisdiction nothing shall be held to be property unless it is tangible and transferable."

It is vitally important to organized labor that this bill should be enacted at the next session of Congress. Every trade union in the country, therefore, should aid President Green and the American Federation of Labor in influencing members of Congress to vote for it. Trade unionists must realize that they must exterminate the injunction evil or eventually it will exterminate their unions.

### MAKE SCHOOLS FACTORY FEEDER.

Would the National Association of Manufacturers have America's public schools a feeder for their factories?

The manufacturers have recently professed interest in child labor and issued a program to correct this evil. An examination of the program shows that its standard is the child-labor regulations of the most backward states. Night work for children in New York is illegal after 5 o'clock, but the manufacturers would change this to 9 o'clock. These indicate how the manufacturers would aid "the further protection of employed children 14 and 15 years of age."

A more sinister declaration, however, was made by Howell Cheney, Connecticut silk manufacturer, in an address to the convention of the manufacturers at Chattanooga. He placed this question before school authorities:

"Why can't you come into factories, work with us on the construction of curricula, define the conditions of a progressive training which entitles employers to use the labor of children and carry this mass forward with a creative ideal of accomplishment in place of the idea of idleness that you are instilling today?"

Mr. Cheney was chairman of the committee that prepared the manufacturers' child-labor program. His appeal that the nation's public schools be factory feeders should place every friend of children on their guard.

### CHILD LABOR DAY—1928.

Throughout the country Child Labor Day will be observed for the twenty-first year on the last week-end in January. As in former years, this will be the occasion for religious and educational organizations, women's clubs and other interested groups to bring to the attention of their members the facts that the problem of child labor is not yet solved.

Child labor involves more than the mere question of the age at which a child should be allowed to go to work. It includes the prohibition of all work for children under 14, and of dangerous work for children under 16; it includes the establishment of an eight-hour day and the prohibition of night work for children under 16; and evidence that the child is strong enough for work.

Few states have adequate protection in all these respects. In 14 states the law carries an exemption which makes it legal for children under 14 to work in factories or canneries, at least out of school hours; in 11 states children are permitted to work 9 to 11 hours a day; in 17 a physician's certificate is not required of a child starting work; in 28 children of 14 may work around explosives; in 22 they may run elevators; in 17 they may oil and clean machinery in motion.

To make known these facts of child labor and to stir the public to demand their correction is the purpose of Child Labor Day—January 28 for synagogues, January 29 for churches and January 30 for schools and clubs.

The National Child Labor Committee, 215 Fourth avenue, New York City, will send free of charge to any interested groups an analysis of the law of their state and other material to aid in the observance of Child Labor Day.

### STRIPPED OF POWER.

Chief of Police Zober of Passaic, N. J., has been suspended from all police duties pending trial on charges of selling and possessing automobiles known to have been stolen. Zober's own automobile, alleged to have been stolen, has been seized by the authorities.

Zober, it is said, may also be charged with collusion with bootleggers and with having his brother "fix things up" with violators of automobile laws.

The chief of police received nation-wide notoriety last year because of his brutality to Passaic textile strikers. He clubbed men, women and children, destroyed picket lines and raided union meetings.

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### PECULIAR JUSTICE.

Nineteen-year-old James Moore of New York declares he would rather have served out his three months' jail sentence than have the notoriety of the affair, which has, it is true, developed into something approaching a cause celebre.

James was rudely arrested while sleeping on a bench in the I. R. T. subway in the city of Jimmy Walker. He adds that the cop, after commanding him to put on his shoes, struck him violently with his night club, whereat he protested, but to no avail, except to get locked up.

The papers recited that James slept in the subway nightly so as to save his money. James himself does not say this, but contends that he slept the one night underground because he had but \$2 to tide him over from Saturday to Monday. Banks were closed when he discovered this shortage. In the past year he has put \$155 in the bank and sent nearly \$450 to his parents, which seems not so bad.

But the story about sleeping in the subway regularly so as to save money, together with the cop's story about sassing him back, seems to have got James the three months' sentence.

Quite a little drama could be built around this story of James Moore, his fight to hang on to the pennies and his subway hotel experience, but a better one could be built around the court that sent him to jail for three months.

It is often the case that the evils of a system are given point by its operation in individual cases. That the judiciary is to a considerable extent going crazy must be clear to those who study courts and their idiosyncrasies. The extent to which idiosyncrasies become the rule indicates always the extent of decadence.

A court system that is capable of a Bedford cut stone injunction is also capable of sending a James Moore to prison for three months just on whim—or on a bad breakfast.

To follow the case of James a bit further, it should be set down that an unknown person procured a lawyer for him and that the lawyer succeeded in securing the boy's freedom on a \$25 bond, through another judge. Thereupon the unknown benefactor sent for the boy to "discuss his future" with him—and it may all turn out rosy for Jimmy. So let us hope, for there ought to be somewhere in the world a factor that would compensate for what that judge did in the name of justice.

Some day there will be a dramatic clash between justice and judges, and when that time comes the judges are going to get the worst of it.

Some day there will have to be a real reckoning, wherein the people will wipe out that which is disgraceful in our court system and reinstate in that system that which the system was intended to have.

The faults are many—too many to chronicle in this brief space. The terrific abuse of the writ of injunction is the outstanding menace of a mad judicial oligarchy. It has become a terror, cloaking tyranny in the garb of justice.

But if that is the outstanding evil, there are many, many others, as is shown in the case of the boy, James Moore, who seems to be a bright, ambitious lad who has nothing wrong with him, except perhaps a need for a bit of good advice.

All over the United States judges are "sending away" men and women for minor transgressions, while all over the United States "malefactors of great wealth" are transgressing grievously without incurring any penalty whatever.

It is the history of human institutions that those who are given power lie awake nights seeking ways to increase that power—and when they increase it too much the givers rise up and take it away. Courts ought to give more heed to this peculiarity of the human race. It might save them trouble later on.

### THE FOUR-FOLD GOSPEL OF LABOR.

By Robert Whitaker.

If one may speak of "The Four-fold Gospel of Labor," which has no touch of creedalism or fanaticism about it, the substance of labor emphasis in conservative labor circles today was well indicated in the recent sessions of the American Federation of Labor in Los Angeles. Underneath all the incidentals of discussion and declamation there was evident on the part of the labor speakers themselves a general awakening to these four positions, which as "fundamentals" are likely to mean more to the America of tomorrow than any "fundamentalism" of a theological or ecclesiastical sort.

It was recognized first of all, again and again, that the workers are awake to the fundamental importance of their purchasing power as the basis of all real and enduring community prosperity.

Again it was evident that while the workers of the United States have no disposition to let down the bars of immigration so as to flood our country with the cheap labor of other lands, they are recognizing clearly that as long as there is cheap labor anywhere there is no security for well-paid labor anywhere.

A third fundamental conviction which is gripping the consciousness of organized labor is the fact that invention and discovery in the field of mechanical improvement is a menace to labor unless the unskilled workers, and the routine operators of almost automatic mechanical devices, are protected as carefully as the most skilled workers themselves.

And, finally, the social wage is coming to the front, or what may be called the productive apportionment. Workers are no longer satisfied to have a subsistence wage, nor yet "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work," which is too often handed out as a kind of charity dole. The workers are thinking of themselves more and more as the producers of whatever material wealth we have, and they are insisting that their returns shall be based on their right to whatever increase of production occurs, or at least to a reasonable proportion of it. Frank Morrison's statement made some time ago, which was in substance that "in proportion to what he produces the American workingman is the poorest paid worker in the world" is a justifiable and admirable setting forth of what is coming to be the understanding of intelligent labor everywhere, which will no longer be seduced by a little cheap talk about high wages into leaving uninvestigated and unchecked the exorbitant exploitation carried on by the big profiteers.

These four fundamentals ran through all the utterances of the big meetings in Los Angeles. More purchasing power for labor. No cheap labor anywhere that unscrupulous capital can use to flood the markets of the world with work that has not been paid for adequately. A welcome to machinery, however much it may narrow the field of skilled labor, if the machine is made the servant of the common welfare of the workers, skilled or unskilled, and not used as an instrument to make all more subject to the mastery of the few. And a welcome also to increased production, if the increase goes to those who really create it, the world's workers.

Here is a program of labor which, however conservative it be called, is a world program of immeasurable promise for good.

Of course it was a Scotchman who carried a large bottle of pure spring water to his sweetie with the hint that it could be combined with a little meat, some vegetables and a bit of seasoning to make an excellent soup for two.

The new Ford is no joke. Perhaps it won't even be a Ford.

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**SOLVE PROBLEMS OF THE MACHINE.**  
(By International Labor News Service.)

One of the greatest problems which confronted the twenty-sixth convention of the Cigarmakers' International Union, recently held in Chicago, was ways and means of organizing the machine workers in the industry. The laws were so amended as to give the international officers authority to go ahead and organize the employees of the cigar trust practically without restriction as to sex or status in all factories controlled by the trust or otherwise owned.

A notable speech on labor-saving machinery, delivered before the convention by Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, was ordered printed in pamphlet form.

**Duty of Union to Overcome Obstacles.**

Secretary Olander emphasized the point that the Cigarmakers' International Union was chartered by the American Federation of Labor to organize the employees in the cigar industry, and that it is therefore the duty of that union to go ahead with its allotted task, regardless of the obstacles raised through the rapid introduction of labor-saving machinery and the mass production methods now prevalent. Secretary Olander said, in part:

"Let us inquire for a moment into the nature of the machine. It is essential to civilization. Passing hurriedly over that point, let me ask you this question: If there were no machinery, would the cigarmakers be holding an international convention in Chicago today? If we lived in the days of the ox team and the horse and the sail as a means of transportation, would you be here? No! You came by way of the locomotive, the steamship and the electric car and the bus, and I hope some of you came by your own automobile.

"Now, then, you can't manufacture a locomotive without machines. There isn't sufficient physical strength in the human muscle to apply directly the leverage necessary for certain processes in the manufacture of that great engine. And we must have machinery in the production of iron and in the production of steel in order to have a sufficient quantity to meet the demands of the human family.

**Says Machine Is Not Competitor.**

"The locomotive is an improvement upon the ox team; it performs the same function in a better and faster way. The locomotive is simply accumulated human skill, human ingenuity, human invention, human labor, work. And what is true of the locomotive is also true of the lathe, the circular saw and—please ponder this—the hand saw!

"Now, it is time to challenge the false claim that the machine is in any degree our competitor. What, then, is it? It is a tool!

"I don't know very much about your trade, but I know you have the machine problem. The most complicated machine in the cigar industry is every bit as much of a tool as is the little knife that I have seen the cigarmakers use in cutting the tobacco. The machine is simply a highly developed tool and fundamentally, in the sense of ability to use, the tool should belong to you.

**Proper Control to Solve Problem.**

"The problem, therefore, is not one of competition, but of use and control. Of course I know that in all these machine processes there has developed a carelessness and a disregard of quality that must be dealt with. Often we revert back to the skill of the hand craftsman to get a higher degree of quality. I am sure that is an essential problem in your particular calling, but whether that be so or not, here we have the machine occupying a false position, claimed to be a competitor of human labor, whereas in fact it is the product of human labor, and it belongs to human labor and is useful only to the extent that human labor undertakes to make proper application of it. It can survive only so long as human labor keeps it alive.

It can improve only when human labor improves it.

"I think it now is admitted by most careful thinkers that unless we find a way to transfer to the individual workman about the same amount of skill, though of a different character, that the hand craftsman used to have, the result is going to be that our great mass production industries will in time topple over of their own weight, owing to the paucity of human skill in relation to the amount of machinery used.

**Co-operation Is the Solution.**

"Now, I say let us recognize the situation as it is, that the machine is a tool, not a competitor; that it may be a tool improperly used, and that we must find a way to prevent it from destroying human skill as it does now. We have got to find a way to make it give opportunity, not only to those who purchase the product, but also to those who use the machine itself. We have got to reach out and take the tool—not in the sense of trying to tuck it under our arms and run away with it—but we have got to know it and to use it. Instead of flying from it we must step up to it. We must go to the workers already at the machine and say, 'Join with us; come into our union and gain from our experience as organized workers and let us stand together and solve this problem. It is not right that you should be working under dull, monotonous, hopeless conditions. This can be changed and will be changed whenever you are willing to do your part.'

"It can only be done by organization. It is the duty of those who know those things to pass that information on to others. It is the duty of those who understand organization to bring organization to others. It is the duty of those who have a union to help others to have a union.

**The Job Is Up to the Cigarmakers.**

"I don't know all the particulars of the problem that confronts you in relation to the machine. But nobody has a right under the laws of our organized movement to step in and organize the machine workers in the cigar industry except you. Your charter gives you jurisdiction and you alone, and it is your plain duty to exercise it, unless it is your purpose to surrender that duty to others.

"I know well the difficulties with which you are confronted in the matter of organization. I can imagine there are some here who think, 'Well, it is all well and good to talk about challenging the supremacy of the cigar trust and great institutions of that kind, with their hordes of subservient unorganized workers, but how can we, an organization of hand workers, hope to successfully do that?'

"I answer that it all depends upon what you think of yourselves. Strength does not lie in numbers, it is not to be found in mere bulk so far as the human being is concerned. If you want to discover where power lies, look within your own hearts. Discover and get familiar with the impulses that lead you to help your fellow man, that develop the virtues of good fellowship, friendship, loyalty and love. Then, as many of you have done in your local meetings time and time again, let your backward or erring brother see those feelings radiate toward him from you. You will see him reflect them out of his own heart and he will discover and you will discover that he, too, is the possessor of those virtues. Therein is courage and strength. A handful of such men can win where a thousand others will fail. Arouse among yourselves these things—good fellowship, friendship and loyalty—and you have power that is greater than any to be found in mere numbers or money."

Better working conditions and shorter hours have been attained through organized labor. Demanding the union label is the best medium to keep these conditions. Will you do your duty?

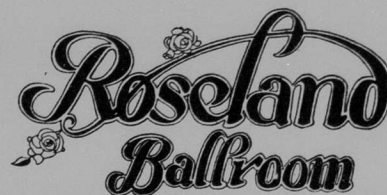


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### AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

Judge in Teapot Dome oil conspiracy case declares a mistrial and discharges the jury, following submission to the court by government counsel of affidavits charging "close, intimate, objectionable and improper surveillance" of the jurors by agents of William J. Burns Detective Agency; one juror alleged to have voiced expectation of new automobile after a "hung" jury.

Maximilian Harden, famous German editor and foe of the former Kaiser, dies in his home in Switzerland at age of 66.

Federal Council of Churches of Christ calls upon Protestant churches to observe "Anti-Lynching Day" on next February 12.

Prohibition has made America the laughing stock of the world, according to Bishop Patridge of Kansas City, head of the Episcopal Church in Western Missouri. "If a man wants a glass of beer, there is no reason in the world why he should not have it," he says.

Fifty fishermen lost in gales on west coast of Ireland, leaving hundreds of dependents in poverty.

Yale College students do picket duty for striking neckwear workers in New Haven, Conn.

Dwight W. Morrow, new United States Ambassador to Mexico, presents credentials to President Calles; Morrow and Calles read short addresses telling of wishes of their respective governments to co-operate in settling disputes between Mexico and United States.

Union agreement in New York City cleaning and dyeing industry establishes basic eight-hour workday and releases employees from work on Sundays and holidays.

Proprietor of Montreal movie theatre in which 78 children were burned to death in fire panic in January, sentenced to two years in penitentiary on manslaughter charge; two employees are given twelve months each.

Motorists who cross railroad grade crossings without taking utmost precautions do so at their own risks, United States Supreme Court rules.

Arthur Nash, Cincinnati clothing manufacturer, famous as "Golden Rule" Nash, dies at age of 59; gave employees stock which ultimately will give them control of his business.

Wage increase asked by Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in joint request filed with every railroad west of the Mississippi.

Russian Soviet Government abolishes capital punishment except in the gravest of offenses.

I. W. W. leaders stop picketing in Colorado coal mine strike in compliance with an ultimatum from Governor Adams.

Legal battle opens in Michigan on behalf of Frederick Palm, now serving life term for illegal possession of a pint of liquor as a fourth offender; Assemblyman Cuvillier of New York brands sentence as "perhaps the greatest injustice that has ever been known in this country."

Only two passengers killed on American railroads in first six months of 1927, establishing a record.

Strike of St. Paul and Minneapolis theatrical workers settled when managers sign contract granting wage increases.

American Federation of Labor issues call for national labor conference at Pittsburgh November 14 in behalf of striking Pennsylvania coal miners.

Labour Party gains 100 seats in British municipal elections and now control councils in seven towns.

Nineteen-year-old youth sentenced to 90 days in workhouse for sleeping in New York City subway is freed on appeal, court holding sentence was excessive, after public rallies to his support.

Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York City seeks sweeping injunction to restrain all officers and members of American Federation of Labor from organizing subway and elevated workers.

### SETS ITSELF ABOVE LAW.

The I. W. W. uprising in Southern Colorado is another protest against the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's social, economic and political domination.

Probably no industrial corporation in this country can equal the record of this concern for sustained hostility to trade unionism and for lawlessness in making its will effective.

This opposition was shown as far back as 1895, when coal and metal miners began a fight for the eight-hour day. The proposal was held unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court. The workers induced the legislature to submit a constitutional amendment, which was approved by a popular vote of 72,980 to 26,266.

In its review of this long struggle, the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, created by Congress in 1912, said:

"The will of the people, as expressed in this mandate to the legislature, was defeated during the session of 1903 by the activity of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and other large smelting and mining corporations. Eight different bills were introduced and none passed. So great was the scandal created by this failure to comply with the constitutional mandate that an extra session of the legislature during the following summer, called for another purpose, each house adopted a resolution blaming the other house for the failure."

In 1911 the legislature passed an eight-hour act, but the companies secured enough referendum signatures to block the law. Later another law was passed.

"For 11 years after the people of the state had ordered the enactment of an eight-hour law the companies successfully defied the popular will and succeeded in blocking the enforcement of effective legislation," the commission said:

"When at last they granted the eight-hour day, in March, 1913, we have the word of Mr. Bowers (Colorado Fuel and Iron Company) that it was not respect for the popular will, but the desire to defeat unionization that actuated them. No more convincing evidence could be obtained of the necessity for economic organization by the workers to vitalize and make effective their political power."

During this period of law defiance by the company, metal miners under the Western Federation of Miners struck to enforce the law. Three of their officers were kidnapped in Denver and stealthily taken to Idaho, where they were charged with murder. They were acquitted after a sensational trial. Harry Orchard, the state's leading witness, was proven to be a Pinkerton detective and sentenced to life imprisonment. He committed the crime.

Citizens' Alliances in Colorado took the law into their own hands. Workers were deported, union meetings dispersed and other outrages perpetrated, all with the consent of Governor Peabody.

In 1913 organized coal miners employed by the Colorado Fuel Company suspended work to secure better conditions. The same lawlessness was resorted to. The burning of the Ludlow tent colony, with the killing of 33 men, women and children by gunmen wearing the uniform of the Colorado militia, was the culmination of this anarchy.

Following the defeat of the miners a company "union" was formed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the company. Regarding this movement, the Commission on Industrial Relations said: "The effectiveness of such a plan lies wholly in its tendency to deceive the public and lull criticism, while permitting the company to maintain its absolute power."

Recently the United Mine Workers started an organizing campaign and the company granted a small increase in the hope that this activity would cease. The plan failed, and I. W. W.'s appeared on the scene. The Denver Labor Advocate charges that this element was imported by the company

to stage strikes, but the movement got beyond control of the company and its I. W. W. agents.

The upheaval means that the "union" maintained by this corporation is exposed and that the company's long hostility to trade unionism has again thrown Southern Colorado into anarchy.

### MOTORIST IS BLAMED.

When a driver of an automobile crosses a railroad track he does so at his own risk, said the United States Supreme Court, in reversing a damage award against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for the death of a man who was killed while driving a truck across the track.

"Trains have the right of way," said Justice Holmes, speaking for the court. "When a man goes upon a railroad track he knows he goes to a place where he will be killed if a train comes upon him before he is clear of the track. He knows he must stop for the train; not the train stop for him."

"In such circumstances it seems to us that if a driver is not sure that a train is dangerously near, he must stop and get out of his vehicle, although obviously he will not often be required to do more than stop and look. It seems to us that if he relies upon not hearing the train or any signal and takes no further precaution, he does so at his own risk."

The court's emphatic position on the necessity of automobile drivers to be careful will put an end to damage suits against railroads. It is believed that the decision will result in the elimination of more grade crossings, as railroads can no longer be held liable for accidents of this character.

### KNOWING YOUR NATIVE LAND.

Do you really know America? Of course, it is a large country, and we cannot expect the average native to be able to locate each city and town—but it seems that we should all know where the largest centers of population are located at least.

Test yourself with this list of cities with a population of over fifty thousand: Macon, Fort Wayne, Davenport, Duluth, New Bedford, Lincoln, Tulsa, Wilkes-Barre, Wichita Falls, Huntingdon and Wheeling.

Pretty good, are you? Then try these with a population of over twenty-five thousand: Clarksburg, Superior, Madison, Austin, Long Beach, Pueblo, Aurora, Pensacola, Norwalk, Hammond, Hagerstown, Joplin, Jackson, Jamestown, Perth Amboy, Muskogee and Woonsocket.

Look them up and check those that you have missed. Or type similar lists and use them as a contest game at the next party—with prizes for the best and faultiest answers.

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**LABOR'S NEW PLATFORM.**

The keynote of the American Federation of Labor convention was struck in the report of the executive council, which stressed the principle that the labor movement will "rely on facts rather than force" in its arguments for higher wages and shorter hours. The strike, it was decided, will be held in abeyance as a weapon of last resort; labor will compile, interpret and argue with figures first.

Euphemizing strikes as "our economic powers," President Green argues almost academically for the continuance of national prosperity through the distribution of wealth by high wages, which shall be proportionate to the greater productivity of the workers. He shows that the old method of laying off men or reducing wages is bound to bring about industrial depression and that business salvation depends on the prosperity of the individual worker, which he can attain only through an adequate wage.

Here we have the crux of organized labor's ultimate objective. "The very essence of great production," Herbert Hoover once said, "lies in high wages and low prices." Big business is learning slowly but surely, that one of the nation's major problems is to distribute wealth so it will not stagnate in the hands of a few and thus cause industrial depression by destroying the broad purchasing market necessary to absorb our production.

Gompers once calculated that at a time when there were 5,500,000 unemployed in the United States, this unemployment had subtracted from the purchasing power in our home market "an amount equal to the wages lost, or \$27,500,000 per day."

Proponents of a fixed "living wage" standard for the working men, however, do not have the sympathy of the American Federation of Labor. The unions always will insist that the way be left open to the worker for unlimited opportunity for advancement, and any system of "wage fixing," however liberal it may appear, will be opposed by the American Federation of Labor on the ground that it tends to give the worker a circumscribed status, similar to the social systems of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

"The wage earner," said President Harding, "must be placed in an economically sound position. His lowest wage must be enough for comfort, enough to make his house a home, enough to insure that the struggle for existence shall not crowd out the things really worth living for. There must be provision for education, for recreation and a margin for savings. There must be such freedom of action as will insure full play to the individual's abilities."

The 1921 convention deplored "a constant tendency for great industrialists to classify human beings and to standardize classes," by a practice of fixing wages solely on the basis of cost of living. But labor wants more than this, and justly. It wants what it regards as a reasonable share of the annual product of the nation's industry, which is increasing rapidly and, as President Lewis of the Mine Workers has pointed out, "is amply sufficient to insure every worker a wage upon which he can subsist and maintain a family in health and modest comfort." Statistics are discouraging in this connection, for they show that labor has been getting a smaller and smaller proportion of the annual fruits of industry year by year. Organization in the various crafts and restriction of immigration have helped some, but the millennium is still far off. A new economic deal in government and improved organization policies will help.

Better working conditions and shorter hours have been attained through organized labor. Demanding the union label is the best medium to keep these conditions. Will you do your duty?

**AFTER COMPANY "UNION," WHAT?**

The company "union" of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has collapsed. This "union" was the first of its kind in this country. It was set up by the Rockefeller interests following the coal miners' strike of 1913-14.

The "union" has been replaced by the I. W. W.'s, whose gospel of hate is met by evictions and gas bombs hurled at their pickets.

The wretched industrial history of Southern Colorado is being repeated, and every prediction made by organized labor is verified.

The trade union movement was not alone in warning that the company "union" is an effort to trick workers.

Shortly after the establishment of this institution, the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, created by Congress in 1912, said:

"The effectiveness of such a plan lies wholly in its tendency to deceive the public and lull criticism, while permitting the company to maintain its absolute power."

In its survey of this company "union," the Russell Sage Foundation says:

"The workers have neither an organization or a treasury. Their representatives serve only on joint committees with an equal number of company officials. They are thus deprived of their most potent means of defending their own interests."

The survey declares that the company "union" was handed to the employees, who had no voice in drafting the plan. "This was done entirely by an expert, with the assistance of executive officials of the company."

These investigators show that autocracy is the foundation of company "unionism." With this movement discredited by the thinking public and scorned by wage workers, the I. W. W. substitute anarchy for autocracy.

The end of the I. W. W. venture is certain. These adventurers and industrial nomads never won a strike nor stabilized working conditions.

Both of these are impossible for the I. W. W. Neither is it their purpose. To them a strike is propaganda for the "revolution." Their stock in trade is hysteria and hate that foams and bubbles in industrial upheavals and then subsides.

When they can no longer pose as martyrs, and collections cease, they move to new pastures, while disillusioned workers either become discouraged or attempt to organize a legitimate trade union out of the wreckage.

With the company "union" doomed and the I. W. W. but a passing hysteria, what next?

Will the workers hereafter reject every scheme that denies them full freedom to associate with their fellows?

Will the public be lulled by the rhythm and melody of pleas that are socially unsound?

As long as the workers depend upon industrial autocrats and the public are lured by phrases, just so long will America have discord and anarchy that now prevails in Southern Colorado.

**A HINT TO HOUSEWIVES.**

Serve a salad when you have guests. In fact, you should serve one salad a day, whether you have guests or not, but if you wish to advise your guests that you have brought your table up to date so that it will agree with short skirts, silk stockings and bobbed hair, serve a salad.

It may be a simple little dish consisting of nothing but a few slices of orange, a few cubes of pineapple and a touch of mayonnaise on some crisp lettuce leaves.

But serve a salad.

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For lower prices every  
day for every need in  
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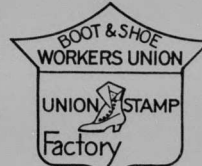
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# LABOR CLARION

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1927

At the election last Tuesday, the Industrial Association and its catspaw, the Bar Association, endeavored in every way to bring about the defeat of District Attorney Brady and Police Judge Golden. The people, however, went to the polls and elected both of these officials, giving notice to the Industrial Association that it cannot pull the wool over the eyes of San Franciscans. Next time they probably will not come out in the open and will attempt to cover their purposes up to some extent. At any rate, at the recent election the people were on to their curves and gave them a good sound thrashing.

The last Congress enacted a law empowering United States consular agents to serve subpoenas on witnesses in civil cases who fled to foreign lands to escape a court summons. A fine of \$100,000 can be levied against a citizen who ignores such summons. The law was applied by the government against Harry M. Blackmar, an oil operator, who has been in Europe since the Fall oil leases were attacked. Blackmar refuses to return to the United States to testify. His attorney, former Governor Miller of New York, has advised him to ignore the law, as it is unconstitutional.

When all those in the trade union movement fully realize that any progress they make must come as a result of their own efforts, and give up the notion that they are eventually going to be able to get something for nothing or as the outcome of letting George do it, the better they will be off. If each member were willing to do his full share in promoting the cause of organized labor, the forward strides would be so rapid as to astonish most of them. Our progress is slow because 50 per cent or more of the members pay no attention whatever to the business of the organizations. They seem to think that by merely paying their dues they are doing their share, and many of them even do that most grudgingly. It is a very simple thing, causing little or no inconvenience, for members to insist upon the union label on the things they purchase, yet every demand has a tremendous influence upon employers, merchants and the people generally, and at the same time makes more work for members of unions. Under such circumstances those members who fail to demand the label surely ought to have their heads examined in order to discover what is the matter with them.

## Protest Against Injustice

Today, November 11, representatives of international unions will convene in Pittsburgh in support of the striking members of the United Mine workers of America, who, in that benighted commonwealth have been compelled to struggle against the most severe odds that powerful corporate wealth could muster with the aid of servile political agencies.

Here is a cause to stir the imagination of men. Here is a cause that gets down to the grass roots and below that. Here is a struggle that is elemental. It has for its stake the very right to live, as well as the right to work under terms approved by civilization.

One of the most terrifying injunctions ever issued plays its smudgy rôle in this conflict between men and money. The great Mellon family, whose mighty Andrew's deaconesque face and figure adorn the boss's chair in the United States Treasury, is a governing factor in the struggle. And it is as sightless and ruthless as was the iron-fisted Rockefeller family in an earlier and equally dramatic struggle in Colorado, which is just now echoing the falsity of the philosophy then expounded by Rockefellerdom and now revived by Mellondom.

With a call for delegates now in the hands of officials of all national and international unions, the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor and all Pennsylvania central bodies, the special meeting to be held in Pittsburgh in support of the striking miners on November 14 assumes almost the proportions of an American Federation of Labor convention.

President William Green, who issued the call pursuant to the action of the Los Angeles convention, has returned to Washington and is actively directing plans for the special meeting.

Data on the injunction question is being gathered for presentation to the meeting, the injunction issue being the heart of the conflict between the striking miners and the Pennsylvania coal barons.

That the courts under the Sherman Act or any other statute should claim such power is an intolerable tyranny over the workers. It is, moreover, immensely dangerous to the courts themselves and to popular respect for them. It is not the business of courts of justice to enforce wages, working conditions or the open shop against the workers on any pretext whatsoever.

How serious is this matter is shown by the fact that conservative labor men like Matthew Woll, the acting president of the National Civic Federation, urged the delegates to the Los Angeles convention of the American Federation of Labor to defy injunctions and bring the issue before the country "dramatically, tragically, if necessary."

Unhoused miners are digging in for the winter, some of them in crude hillside shacks that will be scant protection against the cold and none against hunger, as labor prepares to meet in support of their contention and in support of one of its cardinal general principles.

These miners, as labor knows, must get justice soon or justice will come too late for them. What does Andrew Mellon think, as this drama approaches its great climax?

Unless this injunction issue can be settled promptly by political methods, it will be a source of enormous woe in American life. Labor should make it a major issue in the 1928 campaign.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Frank M. Ryan, former international president of the Bridge and Structural Ironworkers' Union, died in Chicago last week and was buried in Freeport, Ill. He was known by many trade unionists in California, having visited this State several times while at the head of the ironworkers' organization.

Banditry is growing in the United States and newspapers are filled with accounts of hourly crimes of violence and robbery with firearms. Highwaymen, thieves, burglars and thugs may secure firearms by merely stepping aside to some gun store or sporting goods or hardware store and buying them. Once they have achieved a robbery the weapon may be thrown away and evidence thus destroyed. There is little force to the argument put forth by revolver manufacturers in their graphic and dramatic advertisements to the effect that the revolver is a safeguard for the home. The burglar always has the upper hand and will be the first to shoot if menaced. The highwayman always has the "drop" on his victim, and resistance, in most instances, means death to the victim of the robber.

Friends of Mussolini in this country defend the dictator's outlawing of strikes on the ground that employers are debarred from using the lockout. There is no need for an employer to use the lockout. He knows strikes are illegal and workers are jailed if they encourage discontent against compulsory arbitration and enforced labor. Mussolini protects the employer, so why should the latter worry? When he abandons the lockout he surrenders something that is no longer useful. Mussolini is also praised for his construction of railroads, aqueducts and public buildings. Do these developments pay the Italian people for the loss of their liberties? They cannot strike, wages are set by law, criticism of the government is denied, free press and speech are suppressed and no proposal can be submitted to the Italian parliament without Mussolini's consent.

Last Tuesday, election day, was cloudy and threatening from the opening to the closing of the polls, and several times light rain fell, but the people were interested and aroused and went to their voting precincts in overwhelming numbers in order to register their choice for municipal offices and on the propositions presented to them for decision. It would be most fortunate for democracy if the people were always to be as interested in governmental affairs as were the people of this city last Tuesday, and this is not saying that we were entirely satisfied with the results of the election, for bond issues were defeated that should have been carried by the two-thirds vote necessary, but the idea we are trying to convey is that when the voters turn out in large numbers the decisions more nearly coincide with the desires of all the people. If democracy means anything, it means that all of the people should vote on election day and then all should stand rigidly by the decisions reached. If this could in any way be brought about, it is a certainty that there then would be less cause for complaint against laws that are enacted, and their enforcement would be a very simple matter, because the laws would have the enthusiastic sanction of at least a majority of the people in every instance. But that dream day seems a long way off even in the face of the great vote cast at our recent election.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Philanthropist—If I gave you a penny, what would you do with it?

Tramp (sarcastically)—Get a new suit, Mister, an' some supper, an' a night's lodgin', and breakfast an' dinner tomorrow.

Philanthropist—My good man, here's sixpence. Go and support yourself for the rest of your life.

The minister called at the Jones home one summer Sunday afternoon and little Willie answered the bell. "Pop ain't in," he said. "He's gone over to the golf club."

The minister's brow darkened and little Willie added in reassuring tones:

"Oh, not to golf. Nothin' like that on Sunday. Just to drink a few highballs and play a little stud poker."

"Breddern, sistern," said the pastor, sadly surveying his dark flock with a face full of woe, "when I done took this congregation I was promised a salary. This salary was to be paid in chickens. I has been expoundin' de scripture for two months, and now I wishes to ax—whar is dem chickens?"

There was a long silence.

Then a gaunt deacon arose and said: "Rev'rend Jones, we is mos' heartily sorry dat yo' has been de victim of a mistakenship. Yo' has misunderstood de method ob which our pastors is paid. We provide yo' wid de lantern and two gunnysacks and den yo' collects dat salary yo'self."—Selected.

While Ye Editor was gone on a fishing trip last week our esteemed assistant, the dumbest of God's creatures, gummed up the parade as per usual.

The ladies of Jintown played a baseball game while we were away. Nine married women were matched against nine single girls, and the single girls won the game, due largely to errors made by the married women.

That bright assistant of ours wrote up the game and printed his story under the heading, "Erring Wives."

He would have been twenty years old next Friday.—The Jintown Weekly (Associated Editors, Chicago).

"Och, aye, but I've found a lovely dentist; he gives his patients a drink after every tooth he extracts to revive them."

"Then what are you so gloomy about? Did he run out of whisky when you went?"

"No; I ran out of teeth."—Passing show (London).

A certain man who was always very polite to women was asserting one day that he had never seen a really ugly woman.

A woman with a sense of humor and a flat nose said: "Look at me and confess that I am truly ugly."

"Madam," replied the man, "like the rest of your sex, you are an angel fallen from the skies; but it was your misfortune and not your fault that you happened to alight on your nose."—Answers.

The sleight-of-hand performance was not going very well.

"Can any lady or gentleman lend me an egg?" asked the conjurer, coming down to the footlights.

"If we 'ad one," shouted a man in the audience, "you'd 'ave got it long before this."—Boston Transcript.

## THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

The publication in which this column appears is a labor publication. It is published for working people—men and women. There are some 300 publications of similar character in this country. About half of these are published monthly; about half are published weekly. Publishing labor papers is not an easy job. There is a long history of hard work, failure and gradual success back of today's labor papers. Early labor papers were struggling infants, mostly small, mostly edited by men who were carrying a banner into far countries. There has just been held in Los Angeles a convention of labor editors representing a circulation of more than 3,000,000, which would be startling news to the men who first edited labor papers in the United States. If those same men could know that the total circulation of all labor papers is perhaps twice 3,000,000 their gratification would be beyond bounds.

There are labor publications today that have as many as 100,000 circulation and doubtless some run well beyond that figure. There are several weekly labor papers having individual circulation of 20,000 and 25,000. It is time that the country woke up to the fact that the labor press is a big factor in the business of carrying news to the American people. The recent convention of labor editors brought out more clearly than ever before the importance of the labor press, its strength, its dignity, its pride in its job and the thoroughness with which it goes about its job. It isn't a little business any more, this business of editing and publishing labor papers. The labor press rates with the biggest of the vast enterprises now conducted by labor, and it is time to record the fact and emphasize it again and again.

\* \* \*

The labor press today commands the work of good writers. The labor press, not blowing our own horn too loudly, of course, is well edited. It knows its field and it tills the soil of that field with diligence, intelligence and persistence. Labor has its banks, its insurance business, its educational enterprises, its research work, its publicity men—and its powerful press. It is worth noting that the press succors, supports and promotes every other labor enterprise. If some of these other enterprises now and then get a bit haughty about the labor press, let it be remembered that this is perhaps natural. The labor press has been too slow about taking its own proper rank in the parade. The labor press is not a second-line battery. It is a first-line outfit, equipped with everything that goes into a first-line outfit.

\* \* \*

The labor press of the United States maintains its own news service, operates it on a self-supporting basis, pays its bills and looks to the day when it will cover the country, not only with mail, but with wires and with a network of correspondents. The labor press, strong as it is, is only at the beginning of its period of great strength and service. It is learning how to operate in such a manner as to avoid the sheriff, that bogey of all early-day editors in a new cause. The news service owned by these papers is the International Labor News Service, ably edited and managed—standing in a place by itself in world labor news gathering.

Watch this paper and all labor papers. A giant is growing up in our country—a giant dedicated to service in the cause of labor, gaining strength for that one purpose, wanting strength for no other purpose.



**THIS WEEK'S TIDBITS**

By Betty Barclay

**GOLDEN ORANGE FROSTING.**

- Grated rind 1 orange
- 3 tablespoons orange juice
- 1 teaspoon lemon juice
- Yolk of 1 egg
- Confectioners' sugar

Mix grated orange rind with fruit juices and let stand 15 minutes. Strain into beaten egg-yolks and add enough sifted confectioners' sugar to spread.

**AUNT ANN'S DROP CAKES.**

- 1 cup sour cream
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 egg
- 1 teaspoon soda
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon vanilla
- Flour enough to make a stiff batter

Mix all the ingredients together and drop from a spoon on to a baking sheet.

**PINOCHÉ.**

- 2 cups light brown sugar
- ½ cup milk
- 4 tablespoons butter
- ½ cup nuts
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Boil first three ingredients until a soft ball can be formed in cold water. Remove from fire, cover and cool. Add the vanilla, and beat the candy until it begins to thicken. Add nuts and pour the mixture into a well-buttered pan.

**BAKING POWDER ORANGE ROLLS.**

- 2 cups flour
- 4 teaspoons baking powder
- ¾ teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons shortening
- Grated orange rind
- ¾ cup milk or water
- Loaf sugar
- Powdered sugar
- Juice of 2 oranges

Sift flour, baking powder and salt. Work in shortening. Add 1 tablespoon grated orange rind and milk or water. Roll and cut out. Moisten half as many cubes of loaf sugar as there are biscuits with orange juice. Put between biscuits. Spread tops with powdered sugar moistened with orange juice, sprinkle with orange rind. Bake in a hot oven (450 degrees) 15 minutes.

**PUMPKIN PIE.**

- 1 cup steamed strained pumpkin
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon ginger
- ½ teaspoon cloves
- 2 teaspoons cinnamon
- 3 eggs
- 1 cup canned sweetened condensed milk
- 1 cup water
- Unbaked pie crust

Mix ingredients in the order given; pour into pan lined with unbaked pie crust. Bake in a hot oven (450° F.) for about ten minutes, then reduce the temperature to moderate (350° F.) and bake for about thirty-five additional minutes, or until the filling has set.

**JUNKET PLUM PUDDING.**

- 1 package vanilla junket
- 1 pint milk
- Speck each of nutmeg, cloves and cinnamon
- ½ cup grape-nuts
- ¼ cup raisins
- ¼ cup chopped dates.

Put grape-nuts, raisins and dates in the bottom of the dessert glasses. Warm the milk to lukewarm—not hot. Remove from the stove, add spices and junket powder and stir for one minute to dissolve. Pour at once over the fruit and grape-nuts in the glasses. Let stand in a warm room until firm—about 20 minutes, then put in a cool place until serving time.

**HOLIDAY SALADS.****Oranges, Bananas and Marshmallows.**

Peel and slice oranges; cut slices into segments. Mix with bananas peeled and cut into dice and marshmallows cut into quarters. Put into serving dish and sprinkle with sugar.

**Oranges and Cocoanut.**

Peel and slice oranges; cut slices into segments. Put into serving dish and sprinkle with sugar and grated cocoanut.

**PINEAPPLE BAVARIAN CREAM.**

Dissolve a package of lemon-flavored gelatin in one-half pint boiling water. Cool slightly, then add one-half pint juice from canned pineapple. When cold and beginning to thicken whip until it will drop from a spoon in a lumplike mass, and quickly fold in one cup of grated pineapple. Add two cups whipped cream sweetened. Pile lightly in stem glasses and garnish with cherry rings or pineapple.

**CREAM OF CELERY SOUP.**

Separate stalks of celery. Use outside stalks for making soup. Scrape off brown spots, wash, then cut in small pieces. Allow two cups of water to one cup of cut celery. Cook until celery is tender. Add salt to taste just before celery is done. Add this mixture (using water in which celery was cooked) to two cups thin cream sauce. Season and serve hot. A medium cream sauce calls for 1 cup milk; 2 tablespoons flour; 2 tablespoons butter; ½ teaspoon salt and ½ teaspoon pepper. Melt the butter, stir in the flour and seasoning, add milk gradually and stir to avoid lumps. Use double boiler, if possible. Cook 15-20 minutes to improve flavor.

Better working conditions and shorter hours have been attained through organized labor.

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**LABOR QUERIES.**

**Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.**

Q.—How long has the strike of enamel workers at Belleville, Ill., been in progress?

A.—Since August, 1926.

Q.—Has any Canadian province approved the draft convention of the International Labor Conference held in Washington in 1919 urging prohibition of night labor for persons under 18 years of age?

A.—Yes. British Columbia in 1921 and Manitoba in 1924.

Q.—Where can an account of the results of arbitration proceedings under the Railroad Labor Act of 1926 be obtained?

A.—See the October Monthly Labor Review of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.

Q.—How old is Labor, organ of the railroad brotherhoods?

A.—Labor is eight years old, having celebrated its eighth birthday in the issue of September 3.

Q.—What is the full name of the locomotive engineers' organization?

A.—Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

**INTERNATIONALISM SCORES SUCCESS!**

Editor, Clarion. Sir: A letter just returned to me from the Vienna (Austria) Postal Dead Letter Office incidentally offers strong evidence of the possibility of arranging a united world.

While our irreconcilables are insisting that isolation is imperative and beneficial, one branch, at least, of our own government has thrown isolation to the winds and found something a thousand times better.

Half a century's experience of the harmonious working of our own postoffice, as a member of the Universal Postal Union, has amply proved the possibility and desirability of a consistent and patriotic policy of co-operation, world-wide, efficient and needing no armed support.

By a system of mutual give and take, any citizen of any country in Europe, Asia, Africa or America enjoys the very valuable and convenient privilege of sending not only letters but packages of very considerable size and weight, to any and every other country in the world. Every intricate detail of the service, routes, rates, methods of prepayment, collections, auditing, etc., has been so fully arranged that not the least friction occurs.

Not only has this been for half a century found possible by agreement among national governments in the formation and regulation of the Universal Postal Union, but even private international corporations, electric, telephonic, etc., have found it possible to enmesh and serve the entire globe.

May not these unqualified successes point the way to our supporting wholeheartedly those newer world-regulatory institutions, the International Court of Justice and the League of Nations, both long desired and urged by our own American Presidents and legions of leaders of the world's thought?

EDWARD BERWICK.

Pacific Grove, Calif., November 2, 1927.

"Politics makes many strange bed-fellows."

"Yes, I suppose it is because they all like the same bunk."

**BUSINESS CYCLES CALLED "FALLACY."**

Graphs and curves of the academic business prophet are as pertinent to modern business as the "hoop skirt and bustle are in the art of modern love," Virgil Jordan told the American Iron and Steel Institute.

"We are fast making a fetish of figures in this country," said Mr. Jordan, who is chief economist of the National Industrial Conference Board.

"These prognosticators, with their predictions of seven fat years and seven lean years are more dangerous than palmists and other frank fakers," he declared.

"There is no need of the country having alternating periods of depression and inflation," he asserted. "Business men have long suspected this, but they have been swayed by the impressive figures, graphs and charts of professional analysts, whose art is about as valuable as that of their forbears, the magicians and medicine men.

"The fault of the prophets is not that they say things that prove to be wrong, but that they say nothing at all as if it really meant something."

Mr. Jordan said the professional prognosticator of business came into his own at the close of the war and that the time had arrived when, in one form or another, he had determined that every industry "shall have a little business cycle of its own.

"The business man who rides around on the business cycle and subordinates his intelligence, initiative and sound business instinct to the fatalistic dogmas of economic pundits has about as much chance of getting anywhere as the girl who drapes her pulchritude in yards of calico and trusts to the laws of biology to fulfill her destiny."

**RIGHT-OF-WAY LAW EXPLAINED.**

The California State Automobile Association has just been notified by Frank G. Snook, chief of the Division of Motor Vehicles, to warn its members to carefully observe the right-of-way rule, as a campaign of education and enforcement of this rule will be pushed this month.

The California Public Safety Conference points out that the violation of this rule is the cause of a large proportion of the collisions which occur at street intersections.

D. V. Nicholson, manager of the Public Safety Department of the California State Automobile Association says: "The object of the right-of-way rule is to avoid collisions at street intersections. This object can be attained if one driver will yield to the other whenever there is danger of a collision. There should be no splitting of hairs with this rule, as a slight uncertainty may result disastrously. It is the duty of the operator on the left to yield to the operator on the right, when the two are approaching the intersections at about the same time. This means at such time that if both proceed a collision will occur.

"Many drivers think they have the right of way because they get into a street intersection a little ahead of a vehicle on the right. This is a misconception of the law. So long as the vehicles approach at about the same time, and will collide unless one driver yields to the other, the driver on the left must yield."

**NATION'S INDUSTRY MOVING SOUTH.**

The manufacturing center of this country is shifting from the Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi Valley, according to Elon H. Hooker, president of the Hooker Electro-Chemical Company, in an address to the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The southern states, once interested in plantations, now demand power to run manufacturing plants, the speaker said. He predicted that Gulf ports will be rivals of New York and Boston and that America's future markets will be in South America rather than in Europe.

Tom—What kind of leather makes the best shoes?

Jerry—I don't know, but banana skins make the best slippers.

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## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

An unofficial tabulation of unions casting 27,000 votes in the referendum of October 26 showed the following results: Proposition No. 1, for 20,350, against 6642; Proposition No. 2, for 22,481, against 2253; Proposition No. 3, for 19,494, against 5120; Proposition No. 4, for 22,086, against 2475; Proposition No. 5, for 22,476, against 2344; Proposition No. 6, for 22,112, against 4781.

An item appearing in the Southern California Labor Press on November 4 is that information has been received in that city that President Charles N. Smith of the Mailers' Trade District Union, who is also third vice-president of the International Typographical Union, and as such a member of the executive council, has applied to the courts for an injunction restraining the International Typographical Union from canvassing the vote cast by its members on Proposition No. 1. Mr. Smith's action in appealing to the court is hard to understand in view of the fact that the latest tabulation of approximately 2000 mailer votes shows division on Proposition No. 1 as follows: For 924, against 977.

The monthly bulletin of No. 21 lists as a fair shop the Borden Printing Company, and with the unionizing of this concern some ten days ago there was removed from the non-union field probably the busiest and largest unfair shop in San Francisco. The Borden Printing Company had been out of the union fold since 1921, and it is with pleasure that it is again listed among the fair firms of this city. One of our members was placed on a machine situation and four applications are pending. The plant carries two intertypes, some eight presses and a full line of modern equipment.

C. O. Bourdette and Burt Aaron left this week for San Diego and Tiajuana and expect to spend the winter in the southern part of the state.

The Allied Printing Trades Council has issued a new list of union label offices and anyone desiring a copy may secure the same at the office of the secretary, 708 Underwood Building. Two copies have been mailed to each office on the list. The new list shows the addition of some ten firms to the number using the Allied Printing Trades Label since the last list was printed.

The Allied Printing Trades Council desires to know how many members of the Typographical Union belong to the California State Automobile Association, and requests that those who hold membership in the Automobile Association notify the secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, 708 Underwood Building.

The Los Angeles Citizen comments on the offering of \$20,000,000 in bonds by the Hearst publications, which bonds are secured by the San Francisco Examiner, San Francisco Call, Los Angeles Examiner, Los Angeles Herald and Oakland Post-Enquirer. The Citizen's Article, in part, follows: "In Sunday's Examiner Brisbane had the following, and the attention of members of the printing crafts is directed to the portion showing the profits for the past three years, which statements must be true or Arthur wouldn't say so. Mr. Brisbane writes: 'Profits on properties by which these bonds are secured are more than sufficient to pay off the bonds, principle and interest, in ten years and have averaged during the past three years \$4,990,062 annually.'"

B. C. Forbes, financial writer for Hearst publications, recently stated that the five papers above named have shown net earnings of \$5,000,000 annually.

### KNOW YOUR ONIONS—Chapter X.

By A. F. Moore.

In contractual relations with publishers, it long has been recognized as a principle of right and

justice that the employer demand only a reasonable day's work for the agreed wage, the union regulating the method of choosing the individual to perform the work.

However, present laws are impotent in bringing to fruition the successes gained, because union members are reluctant to take advantage of them, and the following is proposed to bring about desired results:

No newspaper chapel may limit the number of journeymen sharing equally the opportunity of executing the work in such chapel when the volume will provide five days per week for each.

In other words, if the history of the chapel showed there were 100 days per week, 20 journeymen would be privileged to share the work. If there were a lesser number, there would be more than five days for each.

This law would have the effect of repealing the one compelling foremen to give out a minimum number of situations. However, it would take as many days of labor each week as it now does.

It would bring about no condition that could not now maintain, if advantage was taken of the privileges granted by union laws—but inasmuch as advantage is not voluntarily taken of those laws by members, compulsion will need be resorted to.

Since giving out six-day situations on seven-day publications the regular work is being rotated just as is here proposed. On a San Francisco paper in mind there are 91 six-day situations. Sunday 50 are employed, Monday 67, Tuesday 82, Wednesday 83, Thursday 86, Friday 89, Saturday 89.

Surely there would be no less number hired were there no situations in this chapel. At the time the survey was made there were also in this chapel 16 subs, and for three weeks these had divided more or less equally 40 days per week of "extra" work besides the subbing of the regulars. The volume of work would have provided each member of this chapel five and a half days per week—six one week and five the next—just the number of days each two weeks the commercial printers are privileged to work.

Anyone who desires to know how this would affect him should discover the number of days worked each week in his chapel and divide by five. If the total is greater than the number of journeymen showing, there is more than five days per week for each.

The section proposed is the meat of the matter and other sections will be needed only for the purpose of making it workable.

(Next week: How to Make It Work.)

Crowd—Start in! He's down! What's the matter?

Referee—I do not choose to count.

## FALSE FRIENDS OF CHILDREN EXPOSED.

Organized public school teachers in New York City refuse to class the National Manufacturers' Association as a foe to child labor. These employers recently declared it was necessary to "protect" working children and presented a program for public acceptance.

The Union Teacher denounces Wiley H. Swift, acting general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, for his approval of the program. The Child Labor Committee is called upon to repudiate their secretary's statement "which has not only discouraged but outraged the friends of the children in our state."

"If the National Association of Manufacturers had Mr. Swift on their payrolls he could hardly have rendered them more efficient service," the Union Teacher states.

"In order to justify his praise of a program that is essentially reactionary and a menace to advanced child labor legislation now on the statute books of the more advanced states, Mr. Swift is forced to use the more backward states in the Union as a basis for comparison; states whose labor legislation is a blot upon the humanitarianism and fair name of America. How utterly unjustifiable is Mr. Swift's appraisal can be realized only when our readers learn that the laws of half a dozen states are already far in advance of the program proposed by the N. A. of M., and that this program falls below even the minimum standards that the National Child Labor Committee has laid down as essential to do justice to the children.

"In view of these facts, we are led to believe that the N. A. of M. has made serious inroads upon the morale of the Child Labor Committee. This is a menacing situation."

"If a New York employer applied the N. A. of M. program in his factory, he would violate the laws of this state," said Abraham Lefkowitz, chairman of the Teachers' Union's committee on experimental schools' legislation.

Mr. Lefkowitz ridicules the claim that children can be "protected" by discharging them from school when they pass the sixth grade and by issuing them employment certificates.

"Where a previous provision of the law provides that such immature workers are to have additional education while employed, such as continuation, part-time instruction, the N. A. of M. would have the law amended to permit some non-described authority to 'release individuals incapable of further education' from attending at any such supplemental instruction."

The "protection" would also permit children under 16 to be worked an additional four hours a week and employers could hold children until 9 P. M.

## THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

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Assets.....	\$113,925,831.54
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MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
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COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,  
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**TIPPING SYSTEM MUST GO.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

That the tipping system is opposed by organized labor in virtually all the trades in which the system is prevalent is pointed out by the Monthly Labor Review of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, which declares that tipping is in essence merely a method by which the public adds to the inadequate wages paid by employees.

Tipping prevails especially in the so-called "personal service" occupations. In occupations in which the custom of giving tips has been generally accepted by the public, such as among Pullman porters, waiters and waitresses, operators in beauty parlors and chauffeurs, the practice is one of the main obstacles to securing the basic wage. It is mainly on this ground, therefore, that the unions oppose the giving of gratuities, although it is objected to also on the ground that receiving tips tends to detract from the independence of the worker and to create a servile spirit.

**Why People Tip.**

"It is safe to say that the abolition of tipping would be welcomed by the public," the bureau says. "Many patrons now tip because they feel that the tip insures better service, or because without it the service will be mediocre. Many do so because they are cognizant of the fact that the 'tipped' occupations are usually under-paid jobs and that the tip is the necessary supplement to the wage; or do so unwillingly, because they think that the tip is expected and they feel they must do the usual thing. The tip is often an embarrassment to the giver in that he may be uncertain as to the amount he should give, and to the recipient in that there is implied in the taking a certain inferiority of status."

Here is what Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, thinks about the tipping practice. "One of the substantial things accomplished by our organization since its formation is that of discouraging the practice of tipping. The only branch of our craft in which tipping prevails was among the carriage and hack drivers of old, and this has been somewhat inherited by the taxicab drivers.

**Custom Being Eliminated.**

"This custom, however, is gradually being eliminated among union men, due to the fact that our union has raised the standard of wages and brought up this class of workers to real high-grade, independent individuals."

An organizer for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters said: "In their struggle to organize, the porters and maids have set their faces resolutely against the tipping system as a method of rewarding them for the many excellent services they render the traveling public. This phase of the campaign marks the porters' struggle as the most significant effort of the negro since his emancipation. . . . Tips for the negro as a reward for his labor bring back to the dim corners of his memory years of sorrow and bitterness spent in slavery, and they tend also to keep alive the fog of prejudice and ill-feeling."

**Waiters See End of Tipping.**

Waiters and waitresses notoriously suffer from low wages, it being expected that these will be supplemented by gratuities from the customers. The bad effect upon both workers and union is seriously recognized by the president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America. In his monthly letter to the membership, dated April 25, 1927, President Flore discusses the various factors upon which the union must lay stress. Conditions of employment are among the most important, including the eight-hour day and a living basic wage. He emphasizes the fact that "the time must come when the work-

ers in the catering industry must reach the higher standards in life—the elimination of gratuities and the establishment of a basic wage."

The bureau says that as soon as a union feels that it is strong enough to do so it is likely to press for the establishment of a fair basic wage and the abolition of the tipping system.

**YOUR FIRST SPEECH.**

The first time Mr. Average Citizen is called upon to make a speech in public is a day of terror that will long be remembered. Nine times out of ten he will forget his prepared address and open his remarks by stammering something about "not being a speech-maker"—thus advising his audience immediately that he is an amateur and his nervousness real.

Better far to take the opposite stand and brazenly affirm that you are an excellent talker and that the master of ceremonies was fortunate in his choice when he decided upon you.

Smilingly state that you are a "moving, soothing, satisfying speaker" and then laughingly explain that this is so, because "when I start to speak, people start to move . . . out; as I talk, my audience is soothed . . . you can see one dozing here and there, all over the room; and I am a satisfying speaker, for when I have finished, you will all be satisfied and will never ask me to speak again."

Brazen, of course! Novel also—and in its novelty is its strength. You need say little else in order to bow calmly and receive the applause all speakers appreciate.

**DOWN FROM THE NORTH.**

During the past sixty years hundreds of thousands of Canadians have crossed the unfortified line and settled in the United States. In fact, statistics show that there are 1,800,000 Canadians and children of a Canadian-born parent on this side. Practically all of these northerners have become naturalized and have helped to keep up the percentage of Anglo-Saxon blood.

Admiral Sims, ex-Secretary Lane, Mary Pickford, Mayor Couzens of Detroit, Hill of the Great Northwestern, Wilson of packing house fame, President Schurman of Cornell, Bowman of hotel fame, Bishops Berry and Nicholson, Harvey O'Higgins the playwright, MacKenzie the sculptor, Marie Dressler, May Irwin—all these and many others who have achieved fame are said to have crossed the line from that friendly country to the north.

**WILL BE PEACE AIDE.**

America will be blackened with airplanes in the near future, declared Anthony H. G. Fokker, plane designer and builder, in a speech in New York City.

These planes, he said, would range from flivvers to giant multi-motored transports that can be used in peace or war.

The airplane, he continued, would be such a factor in future wars that "men are not so likely to start a war or to help keep one going when they realize that nowhere can they find safety for themselves."

"Aviation is the cheapest and most efficient method for killing people," Mr. Fokker continued. "In a city like New York bombing planes loaded with gas bombs could destroy a million persons. So important will aviation be as an offensive weapon in another war and so great is the range of planes that the safest place for men will be the front line trenches."

The designer suggested that aviation will be a factor for peace because of its very deadliness as a potential weapon of offense.

"The man who stays away from the front to manufacture shells and guns on war contracts will be in more danger than the man at the front," he asserted.

**AN EVEN TEMPERATURE.**

The greatest source of illness is extreme or constant variations in temperature, according to medical experts.

Mothers have realized this even before the present abundance of medical advice, and when Johnny wants to rush out and play in the crisp fall weather she usually nabs him in time to first pull on his sweater and cap.

Laboratory tests, however, have indicated that even the range of a few degrees, if the fluctuation is frequent enough, will undermine health.

It is for this reason that many health authorities urge the necessity of evenly regulated homes. It has been pointed out that most fathers come home from offices in which the heat is automatically controlled and that in the schools the children also live under carefully regulated conditions. To come home and find the mercury rising and falling with the stoking of the furnace is declared to be a definite threat to their health.

Architects and builders have recognized this fact and are equipping new houses with automatic heat regulating devices which not only safeguard health but add greatly to the convenience of house-keeping. The housewife no longer is forced to leave the preparation of her dinner while she stokes the furnace. A clock attachment also relieves the necessity of rising early in the morning, for, when set at the proper time, it automatically opens the drafts and closes the dampers.

**MOTHER'S DAY POEM.**

Remember your mother, for once she was old;  
Her hair intermingled with gray;  
Her footsteps were feeble. But now we are told  
She's black-haired and nimble and gay.

And grandma: Once withered—a tottering thing,  
Waiting calmly for Death's dismal call;  
Is now eating lobster and duck a la king  
And shows not a wrinkle at all.

Even if you were careless enough not to demand the Union Label, you'd find it in all our Suits and Overcoats. Why NOT HAVE your next suit made here?



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**LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS**



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of November 4, 1927.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 P. M. by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Teamsters No. 85, credentials for Michael Casey and Edward McLaughlin, vice J. Dalton and Wm. McDonald. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Post Office Clerks, inclosing donation of \$25 toward the Municipal bonds campaign. Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From the Retail Clerks No. 432, requesting delegates and their families when making purchases in the downtown district to shop before 6 P. M. and to insist upon the salesman serving them to show his union card. From Walter Macarthur, thanking the Council and the delegates for their kind expressions of sympathy in his late bereavement.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, requesting that "Manning's" Coffee Stands and Sandwich Shops be placed on the unfair list. From the Grocery Clerks' Union, requesting the assistance of the Council in straightening out its differences with Mr. P. Feil, 2750 Twenty-fourth street.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From Municipal Railway Extension Bond Campaign Committee, thanking the Council for the assistance rendered and inclosing a financial statement. From the American Federation of Labor requesting that affiliated unions support the Red Cross in the enrollment of members during the coming year.

Communication from the Homeless Children Committee, requesting financial assistance in order to provide homes for abandoned children. Moved that the Council donate \$10; motion carried.

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Drednaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission. Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Communication from Andrew J. Gallagher, inclosing copy of resolutions dealing with the purchase of the baseball park, Fifteenth and Valencia streets, for a playground and stadium for the children of the Mission district.

Moved that the resolutions be adopted; motion carried.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—All chain stores are unfair; ask for Clerks' Union button. Upholsterers—Complained of furniture from outside of San Francisco being sold here; requested a demand for their label. Tailors—Business dull. Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Business very dull owing to the importation of foreign steel; will hold a dance on Thanksgiving eve, South San Francisco. Machinists—Donated \$25 for Municipal bonds campaign. Molders No. 164—Will hold a dance at the Labor Temple, November 19th; turkeys given away as door prizes. Bookbinders—Donated \$20 to bond campaign. Miscellaneous Employees—Reported the Waldorf on Third street as being unfair.

Trade Union Promotional League—Requested a further demand for the union label, card and button.

Delegate Ernst, reported on the activities of the Municipal extension bond campaign.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Reports of Trustees—The Trustees submitted a financial statement for the months of August and September, which was read and ordered placed on file.

New Business—Moved that the Council levy a boycott on the Purity Stores; motion carried.

Receipts—\$729.00. Expenses—\$469.07.

Council adjourned at 9:30 P. M.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Note—Patronize the union label, card and button, and the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

### VOCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

A new organization, known as the American Vocational Association, meets in Los Angeles on December 17, 19 and 20 for its second annual convention.

This organization, although new in name, is old in spirit, since it results from the amalgamation of the Vocational Education Association of the Middle West and the National Society for Vocational Education. Its membership consists of those interested in the vast change that has come over modern education wherein the need for a training for life employment has been recognized. It represents all of those interested in trade and industrial education, home economics education, manual arts education, foreman training, retail store training, agricultural education, vocational rehabilitation and vocational guidance.

It is not only a national organization, but an international one. Speakers will be present representing the departments of education of both Canada and Mexico. Educational experts and industrial representatives will meet upon the same floor to discuss problems of common interests in the field of education as applied to the needs of the worker.

Everyone interested in any of the above branches of vocational education is invited to be present. The committee in charge of the convention assures all of those attending that they will not only have an opportunity to make history in the field of education, but that they will also experience an enjoyable time as the guests of the city of Los Angeles.

Better working conditions and shorter hours have been attained through organized labor. Demanding the union label is the best medium to keep these conditions. Will you do your duty?

## To LEASE or To LET

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE LOFTS ARE NOW AVAILABLE IN A SPLENDID LOCATION THAT IS SURE TO IMPROVE.

7000 SQUARE FEET WILL SUBDIVIDE TO SUIT

PRICED VERY REASONABLE

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### TRUTHS AND HALF-TRUTHS.

The modern girl is not one-half as bad as she is painted. In fact, she couldn't be.

The modern son knows well enough why father grins when mother tells how petting parties were unknown when she was young.

Certain Europeans are very anxious to have the quotas of their countries increased. Since prohibition, employment for foreigners in America seems to be plentiful and remunerative.

It is alleged that an alleged new model of an alleged automobile is to appear at some future date.

Who wants an automobile that will only make fifty miles on the level, when the legal rate of speed in California has been increased from 35 to 40?

### THE RADIO AND WINTER RECEPTION.

Go over the old radio this month as carefully as you look over the car in the spring.

See that both A and B batteries are fully charged. Tighten connections that may have become loose. Coat your A battery with a touch of vaseline to keep it from corroding.

Disconnect your B battery for half an hour or so, and revive your tubes with an injection of A power.

Then wait for a clear, frosty evening and bring in the radio world from Alpha to Omega.

### NIPS COLDS IN THE BUD.

This is the season for colds. Some are slight, some are heavy, while some are fatal.

Few would be fatal, however, if they were caught in time. Forget all about the ridicule thrown at old-fashioned remedies, and whenever a cold threatens you, drink a good hot lemonade, take a mustard foot-bath and get a good night's sleep. You will be surprised to find how often you have killed the cold in its infancy.

Next morning, if your cold is not better, spend a day in bed—one of nature's best cures. And call the doctor before that cold becomes serious.

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**THE CASE OF CORN FODDER.**

Agriculturists have taken Secretary Jardine at his word when he said that the farmer would have to adopt modern industrial methods before the farm relief problem will be completely solved.

The most scientific utilization of corn fodder has recently been tested at the Agricultural College of Colorado. Practical cattle feeders are aware that corn fodder has not been considered entirely satisfactory as the only roughage, and has not been feeding it when fattening baby beeves. Yet these tests have demonstrated that with proper balancing of the ration it can be fed for the most profitable gains.

Two lots of baby beeves were selected for the tests, one lot fed corn fodder and the other corn silage. In addition both lots received barley, linseed meal and alfalfa hay. The linseed meal played an essential part in helping the animals assimilate the other feed, and also to produce the fine finish necessary to reach the best market price.

The tests are described by B. W. Fairbanks, extension live stock specialist of the Agricultural College.

"From one acre 3.82 tons of dry cut corn fodder was obtained," he states, "which costs \$15.45 a ton in the bin. The cost of one acre was \$59.02. The corn silage received from one acre amounted to 11.7 tons, which was figured at a cost of \$7.50 a ton. One acre yielded in corn silage \$87.75 worth of feed. Both lots of calves were fed 208 days. The corn fodder lot gained 2.01 pounds per head per day, while those receiving corn sillage gained 1.99 pounds per head per day.

"In order that cattle feeders may figure the cost of gains at their own prices, the amounts of feed required for 100 pounds of gain are given here. The calves receiving corn fodder required 345.9 pounds of barley, 205.5 pounds of corn fodder, 51.6 pounds of linseed oil meal and 236 pounds of alfalfa hay for 100 pounds of gain. The corn silage calves required for 100 pounds of gain, 350.7 pounds of barley, 52 pounds of linseed oil meal, 462.9 pounds of silage and 246.7 pounds of alfalfa hay. At prevailing prices when this test was made, cheaper gains were put on by the corn fodder fed calves.

"This test indicates that corn fodder will put on greater and cheaper gains than corn silage in a ration of barley, linseed oil meal and alfalfa hay for baby beeves."

**WOULD CONTROL CLERGY.**

John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, would define the jurisdiction of clergymen. He is alarmed at the growing interest of clergymen in social and economic questions, and in his report to the annual convention of his organization at Chattanooga he demanded that churchmen do not venture on such unfamiliar subject as child labor and long hours and low wages for workers. He insisted that they limit their activities to "the boundaries of the greatest of Books."

Mr. Edgerton did not define the "boundaries" of this Book.

The anti-unionist expressed himself along similar lines when a group of Southern clergymen, headed by Bishop Coleman of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, recently signed a protest against conditions in mill towns in that section of the country.

Mr. Edgerton was shocked that the clergymen should remind fellow citizens of un-American conditions.

Better working conditions and shorter hours have been attained through organized labor. Demanding the union label is the best medium to keep these conditions. Will you do your duty?

**TIM HEALY HONORED.**

Timothy Healy will be tendered a testimonial dinner in New York City by trade unionists and friends of the labor movement on Tuesday, December 6.

Mr. Healy was president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers for nearly a quarter of a century. He was succeeded at the last convention by First Vice-President McNamara.

The committee in charge of the dinner includes Secretary of Labor Davis, United States Senator Copeland, T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, and many trade union executives.

**OUR BOARDING HOUSE.**

"Yes!" remarked old man Tuttle, "we have a right good boarding house. This morning the waitress gave me two eggs. I opened one and pushed it away. The landlady saw me and got peeved. 'Shall I open the other egg for you,' she said sarcastically. 'No! But you might open the window,' I replied. That made her real mad. 'I think you had better board somewhere else,' she spluttered. 'I should say I did,' I replied, 'but the people moved and I had to come here.'

"There's a big Newfoundland dog that walks around the table after every meal. No napkins are furnished, so we have the habit of wiping our fingers on the dog. We never mind it except on Saturdays. That's the day we have soup for dinner."

**POISON IVY—A GAME.**

Games that cause the blood to pound through the body are in vogue this time of the year.

Among the old ones that are still unknown to some is "Poison Ivy."

The group forms a circle with clasped hands. In the center a ten pin, wicker basket or some other light object is placed. As the circle rotates, each tries to draw his neighbor so that he will overthrow the central object. A player striking this object is forced from the ring. The winner stands supreme after all the rest have been eliminated.

**MONEY TALKS.**

This is an old one, but there are a few million young readers who may welcome it as something new.

A circus was scheduled for the Zoo. Naturally, the animals were anxious to see it, but the admission price of one dollar was beyond many of them.

The lamb, of course, walked right in, because he always had four quarters handy. The duck, with his bill, had no trouble at all. Even the frog had a green back and proudly hopped to his seat.

But the skunk was ejected. He came with only a cent, and a bad one at that.

"I had no idea," said Ethel to Edith, "that profanity was so rife until I drove a car."

"Do you hear much of it on the street?" asked Edith.

"Yes. Nearly every time I bump into some one he swears dreadfully."

**SUMMERFIELD & HAINES**

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SURE DEATH TO ARGENTINE ANTS  
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OUR FIVE DOLLAR Union Made Shoes for  
men shed water like a duck's back. Ox-  
fords and Hi-Lacers in all the new  
Autumn tan shades and  
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CLOSES  
SATURDAYS  
AT  
6 P. M.

## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Vincent P. B. Timmerman of the painters, Max Damska of the cooks, F. A. Childs of the machinists, James W. Lunny of the painters.

The Postoffice Clerks' Union last week contributed \$25 to the fund raised by the Labor Council to carry on a campaign for the passage of the bond issues on which the people voted last Tuesday. Election returns show that, with the exception of the highway issue, all propositions failed to receive the necessary two-thirds majority and were, therefore, defeated.

The Labor Council last Friday night made a contribution of \$10 to the fund being raised by the Homeless Children Committee for the purpose of providing homes for abandoned children.

The Labor Council has endorsed the proposition presented to the Board of Supervisors by Andrew J. Gallagher providing for the purchase of the present baseball park at Fifteenth and Valencia streets, for the purpose of establishing a playground and stadium for the children of the Mission district. The location is to be abandoned for baseball purposes as soon as the new field at Sixteenth and Bryant streets can be put in condition to use.

The Iron, Tin and Steel Workers' Union is to hold its annual Thanksgiving entertainment and ball in South San Francisco on the evening of Wednesday, November 23rd, and members of San Francisco unions are cordially invited to attend the affair.

The Bookbinders' Union at its last meeting voted to donate \$20 to the bond campaign fund raised by the Labor Council and assured the organized workers that everything possible would be done by the union to promote favorable action.

Delegates to the Labor Council have been asked to refrain from patronizing a chain of coffee and

sandwich shops, operated by a concern known as Manning's, which has refused to adopt union conditions. At a meeting to be held shortly the local joint executive board of the Allied Culinary Workers will explain this request before the executive board.

In a communication to the Labor Council, Walter MacArthur, formerly allied with the labor movement, expressed his thanks for the resolutions of sympathy extended to him by the Council on the demise recently of his wife. The MacArthurs had been married over thirty years.

Citing the efficient work done by the Red Cross during the recent Mississippi flood and other disasters, President William Green has urged San Francisco labor unions to give moral and financial support to the local chapters of the Red Cross.

The Molders' Union is to give its annual entertainment and ball in the auditorium of the Labor Temple on Saturday evening, November 19th. As is the custom at this annual affair, the organization will provide turkeys as door prizes and each person who attends will have a chance to take their Thanksgiving bird home without cost. These entertainments are always very largely attended, not only by molders and their families, but members of other unions also, and some novel number is invariably on the program to create interest and surprise.

San Francisco sheet metal workers will demand a wage increase of \$1 a day January 3, according to D. Cunningham, secretary of Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 104. Union sheet metal men are now getting \$9 and will strike if the increase is not granted, Cunningham indicated. The proposed increase affects only the San Francisco district. No difficulty in obtaining the increase is anticipated by union officials, as conditions in the trade are now good and a period of increased prosperity is expected.

Barbers' Union No. 148 announced an increase

of 23 members in October. In the past two months 15 shop cards, authorizing the opening of 15 new shops, were issued. Two \$500 death benefits and \$780 sick benefits were paid out during October, Secretary Roe H. Baker reported. About 20 men are on the sick list now. Plans for the barbers' dance, December 17, are completed and have been accepted by the union. George Lipschultz' orchestra will make its last coast appearance to provide the music. The date for the first examinations under the new Barbers' License and Sanitation Act has been tentatively set for November 20.

### HAVE HEAVY BURDEN.

The British Labor Party faces a gigantic task in the campaign to have each trade union member "contract in"—that is, individually agree that he will pay the levy, or assessment, of the Labor Party.

Under the old law a trade union, by a majority vote, could approve the Labor Party levy. If any member opposed such action, he could "contract out" by notifying the proper government official and he would be exempt from any penalty inflicted by the union on those who refuse to pay the assessment. Less than 100,000 members annually took advantage of this law.

Under the recent anti-trade union law jammed through Parliament by the Conservative government, the "contracting out" has been changed to "contracting in." Now every trade unionist must sign an individual declaration to the government officials that he desires to pay the political levy. No other political party is subjected to this handicap.

### TO GET DECENT WAGE.

The Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union of New York is organizing office workers employed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Open-air meetings are held in the vicinity of the company's headquarters and speakers charge that wages are below the living line.

Banners displayed at the meeting read: "The Metropolitan Insurance Company does everything for its office workers except pay them a living wage."

The union has made public letters from prominent men and women, in which sympathy for the organizing plan is expressed. Fannie Hurst, the novelist, writes:

"It appears that investigation reveals the surprising fact that a mutual co-operation organization of colossal proportions pays a weekly wage as low as \$12 to its girl office workers. Against this condition, and in the face of the natural 'white collar' timidity of the office workers, employees of this great organization are attempting to organize. The right of such workers for the unionized protection of a wage scale seems uncontroversial."

The person who stole a copy of Harold Bell Wright's "God and the Grocerman" from our store Monday is not known. We don't know who you are and care less. We only ask that you read the book with the hope that it may reform you. If it does not, we suggest that the next time you are in our store you steal a Bible.—Ad in a Grand Junction (Cal.) paper.

### THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



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